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scape of *Aplectrum hyemale*, Nutt., and undoubtedly the flowers can be obtained before long.

The next monthly meeting will be held at Millburn, Essex Co., on Saturday, June 12th.

WALTER M. WOLFE, *Secretary.*

Montclair, N. J., *May 12th, 1880.*

§ 39. A New Fern.—With some ferns collected in the Chiricahui and Oro Blanco mountains of South-eastern Arizona by Wm. M. Courtis, and placed in my hands by Prof. Gray, I find a new species of *Notholaena*, which I name in honor of one to whom I am indebted for many courtesies, and take advantage of the opportunity thus afforded to show my appreciation of them in this manner.

The other ferns collected by Mr. Courtis are *Gymnogramme hispida*, Mett., *Notholaena sinuata*, Kl., *Cheilanthes Wrightii*, Hooker, *Cheilanthes Lindheimeri*, Hooker, and *Pellaea Wrightiana*, Hooker.

Notholaena Grayi, *n. sp.*—Stipes tufted ?, $1\frac{1}{4}$ – $3\frac{1}{2}$ ' long, terete, chestnut-brown, with nearly black, rigid, linear-acuminated scales below, paler, deciduous scales above; fronds 2'–4' in length, $\frac{3}{4}$ '– $1\frac{1}{4}$ ' broad, oblong-lanceolate, once, or twice pinnate, upper surface sparingly, under thickly covered with white powder; rachises brown like the stipes, coated with a granular substance, extending down the stipes, and clothed with long, slender, entire or ciliated pale or whitish scales; pinnae shortstalked, oblique, unequally triangular-ovate, ovate-lanceolate or lanceolate in different specimens (lowest pair nearly deltoid and distant, uppermost lanceolate), deeply pinnatifid, or pinnately divided into 1 or 2 pairs of short-stalked or sessile, oblong, pinnatifid, obtuse pinnules, the remaining portion obliquely pinnatifid with alternate, lobed or entire segments; margins unchanged, reflexed. Sori brown, in a continuous line at the ends of the free veins.

Hab. Mountains of South-eastern Arizona, growing in clumps on the grassy slopes of the foot-hills. Wm. M. Courtis. February or March, 1880.

A lovely fern, so different from any known species, that, notwithstanding the small amount of material at hand, there can scarcely be a doubt as to its distinct character. In structure it is not unlike *N. distans*, R. Br., but in that species the fronds are hairy, longer, and wholly destitute of powder. Its nearest affinity is with *N. affinis*, Hook., but it is separated from that species by its more compound fronds, and distinct scaly rachises. There is no other species with which it can be compared. Under the microscope, the white powder separates into distinctly stalked gland-like bodies with enlarged conical, flat or inverted heads like a miniature host of fungi with their variously shaped caps. With a power of 200 diameters, or even less, the scales of the frond appear to be composed of elongated, cylindrical, tapering tubes containing a light brown coloring matter, collected into a mass at the base, or in spots at intervals throughout the length of the otherwise whitish scales, which are thus made to appear jointed.

The species is one of the most elegant yet discovered, and I take

pleasure in dedicating it to one pre-eminent in American Botanical Science.

Through the kindness of Mr. Faxon I am enabled to accompany my description of the new fern with an admirable drawing, of which I append the following explanation:

Figure 1, plant natural size; Figure 2, pinnae enlarged; Figure 3, pinnule more enlarged; Figure 4, segment of pinnule showing venation; Figure 5, sporangium $\times 90$ diam.; Figure 6, spore $\times 250$ diameters; 7. scale from rachis of pinna $\times 25$ diameters.

GEO. E. DAVENPORT,

Medford, Mass., April 20, 1880.

§ 40. Some of the rarer Plants of our Northern suburbs.

By EUGENE P. BICKNELL.

In the following paper, designed to illustrate some features of the flora of our northern suburbs, I have confined myself to a formal enumeration of species the occurrence of which seems to be of more or less interest. The principal field of my observations has been a limited one, confined to a section of country about half a mile wide, extending inland about two miles from the station of the N. Y. C. & H. R. R., at Riverdale. This region is all embraced within the limits of the 24th Ward of this city, and the water-shed of the Hudson, and where not otherwise specified, the observations apply to it. Occasionally they have been carried on in my neighboring districts, the extreme points of which may be represented by Ft. Washington and Fordham, on the S. W. & S. E., and a little beyond the limit of this city on the north.

The general order of the list follows that of Gray's "Manual."

Anemone Pennsylvanica, L. A bed of this plant grows at the foot of a lightly wooded slope to the Hudson River just above Spuyten-Duyvil. Here I found them in full flower, June 5th last. Also at Sing Sing, some miles from the river.

Thalictrum purpurascens, L., var. **ceriferum**, Aust. Sparingly, in woods just beyond the city limits, about 2 miles from the river. Just in flower, June 8, 1879.

Nuphar luteum, Smith, var. **pumilum**, Gray. Grows in inlets of the Bronx River, along Harlem R. R., above Williams Bridge.

Fumaria officinalis, L. A single plant near the track of the Hudson River R. R.

Dentaria diphylla, L. Growing commonly along the bed of a brook flowing into the Hudson, between Spuyten-Duyvil and Riverdale. In recent flower, May 10, 1879.

D. laciniata, Muhl. Grows abundantly within an area several yards in extent, in a glen close to the river. In full flower, May 8, 1879.

Barbara praecox, R. Br. Growing along a fence, on a grassy slope about $\frac{3}{4}$ mile from river. Pods an inch long, April 19, 1878.

Sisymbrium Thaliana, Gaud. Common at several places. Plants with small pods, May 4th, 1879.

Hesperus matronalis, L. Along the roadside at Nasholon; also in

